Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.] THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1802. [No. 631

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens; and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Dec. 23. Vendue-Master.

Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union Streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whisky in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quarter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queens' Ware, and

ALSO

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons,	Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other Stockings,	India Cottons, &c &c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*
Dec. 23.

Just Received,

And for Sale at THOMAS PATTEN's Vendue Store, at the corner of King & Union Streets, a handsome assortment of

MAHOGANY FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF

3 large handsome Sideboards,
1 small do. do.
1 Scrutoire and Book Case,
1 large sett Dining Tables,
2 pair Card Tables,
2 ladies' Scrutoires,
2 Stand Tables,
1 Breakfast do.
8 Quarter do.
2 Wash Stands.

Nov 18.

WILLIAM HODGSON.

Has received by the Brutus, from Liverpool, an assortment of

FALL GOODS.

He has also on hand,

A choice parcel of Grenada Rum, Liverpool fine Salt, bottled London Brown stout, Porter in casks, 6 doz. each old, Port Wine in bottles, a ton of Sheathing Paper and a quantity of Grindstones.

Oct. 15. d

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscribers having commenced business in the house lately occupied by Mr. George N. Lyles, on Fairfax street, in the town of Alexandria, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have for sale, DRY GOODS, JAPANED WARE and GROCERIES, and daily expect a complete assortment of CASTINGS, which they will dispose of at the most reduced prices for Cash, Flour or Tobacco.

THOMAS L. WASHINGTON & Co.

N. B. They will also transact business on commission, and take the liberty of acquainting those who may favour them with their confidence, that they will endeavour to merit the trust reposed in them, by a faithful attention to their interest.

Nov. 23. d

Freight Wanted,

For the SCHOONER
FAIR TRADER,
Capt. DAGGETT.

This is a new, burthensome vessel, carries 1000 barrels, and sails well. A freight for the West-Indies or Europe will be taken on reasonable terms. Apply to

J. G. LADD.
Dec. 13. d

WM. HARTSHORNE,

Has for Sale at his store on Col. Hooe's Wharf,

2 Pipes London Market Madeira Wine, four years old,
1 Pair Burr Mill Stones, five feet diameter
1000 Bushels Lisbon Salt, first quality,
15 Tons Swedish Bar Iron, fine drawn,
18 Tons Philad. do.
First quality Brown Sugar by the hogshead and barrel,
Philadelphia Lump and Loaf Sugar by the hogshead and barrel, part in loaves not more than 6 lbs. each,
Plaister of Paris by the ton or bushel,
Tobacco in kegs,
A few barrels of new Pork and Beef,
Hay in bundles about 200 lbs. each,

For Sale, or Rent,

A few Lots in good situations on Fairfax, Wilkes, Prince and Washington Streets.

Also, for Sale,

A three story Brick House, on King, near Fairfax Street, a very good stand for business.

Wanted,

Two or three JOURNEYMEN COOPERS, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given at his mill.

Dec. 18. d

BENJ. SHREVE, jun.

Has just received, & will sell low

16 pipes Hol. Gin, 1st, 2d & 4th proof,
8 do. Barcelona Brandy, 4th do.
1 do. French do. do.
7 bales Russia Sheeting,
100 pieces Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
10 Bales India Cotton
60 boxes fresh Raisins.

Dec. 15. d

JAMES WILSON,

Has received, by the Industry, from London, an extensive Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which will be offered for Sale immediately, by the piece or package.

Also, by the above Vessel,

Seven pipes and 18 hhds. genuine old Port Wine, two years in bottles.

Nov. 1. d

MRS. WILSON

Respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria, and others, that she has taken the house adjoining to Col. Gilpin's, on King street, where she will take a few gentlemen as boarders, by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms.

Nov. 22. eow3

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
POCKET ALMANACS;
ALSO,
COMMON ALMANACS,
For the ensuing year,
For Sale, by
SAMUEL BISHOP.
Dec. 13. d

FOR SALE,

On the 3d day of January next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at Mr. Anderson's Mill on Dogue run in the county of Fairfax, the residue of the personal estate of the late General George Washington, yet unsold,

CONSISTING OF

Forty-five MULES, upwards of thirty OXEN, and a variety of plantation utensils, Waggons, Carts, Blacksmith's Tools, &c. Six months credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond with approved Sureties.

At the same time will be hired, during the life of Mrs. FRENCH,

Forty or Fifty NEGROES.

The Executors will let, for the term of one two or three years,

A THREE STORY

BRICK HOUSE,

In the city of Washington, situated near the capitol, and adjoining the house now occupied by General Dearborne.—The tenant to be at liberty to erect upon the premises, such necessary and permanent out houses and improvements as he may think proper, provided the value thereof does not exceed one years rent, from which it will be deducted. For terms apply to Mr. Richard Forrest, in the city of Washington, or to Lawrence Lewis of Fairfax county.

THE EXECUTORS.
December 6. dds

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of James Patton & James Dykes having expired—those indebted to said concern are requested to make payment and those having claims are desired to bring them forward for settlement.

JAMES PATTON,
JAMES DYKES.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber at the Warehouse which the above concern occupied,

10 Hhds of ALLUM,

of the first quality from 5 to 7 cwt. each.

☞ Wanted to purchase for cash, a few thousand bushels of WHEAT, and ninety shares of Columbia bank stock.

JAMES PATTON.
Nov. 22. d

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

The SLOOP
GENETT,
Henry Coarse, master.

She will sail as soon as the weather will permit. For Freight or Passage apply to

AMBROSE VASSE, or
The Captain on board.
Dec. 18. d

For Freight or Charter

To LIVERPOOL,

The SHIP
Governor Strong,
Capt. CHOATE.

She is 450 hhds. burthen; will be ready to take a cargo on board in the course of a fortnight.

Liberal advances made on consignment per this ship to Messrs. Hannay & Logan, of Liverpool.

WILLIAM HODGSON.
Dec. 21. d

BEEF.

A few barrels of good BEEF (lately packed) just received and for sale by

BENJAMIN SHREVE, jun.
October 14 d

A few quarter casks of
LONDON MARKET
TENERIFFE WINE,
Just received, and for Sale by
PHINEAS JANNEY.
12th mo, 20, 1802, eo3t.

Just received, and for Sale by the Subscribers,

40 bbls. prime Boston BEEF.

JANNEY & PATON.
December 6.

JOSEPH RIDDLE, & Co.

HAVE received a considerable addition to their assortment per the Industry, capt. M'Kenzie, from London.

Nov. 2 d

FOR SALE,

A complete HOUSE SERVANT,

A likely young Negro Woman, with two CHILDREN. Her term of hire expires the end of the present month.

Enquire of the Printer.
Dec. 10. 6t

I have just received, six pipes of

London particular MADEIRA

Five years old, and which I now offer for sale.

WM. HODGSON.
Dec. 17. d

Just received and for SALE or barter for FLOUR or TOBACCO, by

Thomas L. Washington & Co.

Four pipes of four & an half years old
LONDON MARKET
MADEIRA WINE.
December 8. dtf

Sale by Auction.

On Thursday evening next, at 5 o'clock will be sold at the Auction Room,

A collection of valuable
BOOKS.
THOS. PATTEN.
Dec. 21.

Just received,

A few boxes fresh LEMONS, LIME and sweet ORANGES.

ALSO,

Filberts, English Walnuts and Almonds, of an excellent quality.

JOSEPH DYSON.

For SALE, by

WM. HARTSHORNE,

Two pipes London market Madeira WINE, four years old.

12th Mo. 7th, 1802. d

Public Sale.

On Friday next at 10 o'clock will be sold at the Vendue Store, at a credit of 60 days.

12 Hhds. good SUGAR,
And for cash,
2 Bales HALFTHICKS of different colours,
2 Bales blue Duffils,
3 do. Kendal Cottons,
And a quantity of
HARDWARE.
P. G. MARSTELLER.
Dec. 22.

RICKETS, NEWTON & Co.

Have received and for Sale,

A QUANTITY OF

Wool and Cotton CARDS,
70 Tons Plaster of Paris,
10 hhds. and 20 bbls. Sugar,
10 hhds. Rum,
1000 bushels of Lisbon Salt,
1000 do. Turk's-Island do.
100 Reams Post Paper,
50 do. Wrapping do.
1 Case Dutch Quills,
20 Boxes Havannah Sugars,
2 Hhds. Loaf Sugar,
1 do. Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread
1 do. fine hackled Flax,
50 Boxes brown and Castile Soap,
50 do. dip Candles,
5 Casks fine old Rye Whiskey,
4 do. Apple and Peach Brandy,
Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson and Imperial TEAS,
50 Barrels Pork and Beef,
50 do. Shad and Herring.

They are giving Cash for

Wheat, Flour, Flax-Seed, Rye, Corn, white Beans, black eyed Peas, and have a constant supply of excellent Flour for family use, in bbls. and half barrels and can furnish a few thousand double bushels Wheat Bran.

Dec. 21. d

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

The former and present Administrations.

In order to decide on the merit of any administration of our Government, it is necessary to consider what the men in power had to do, what were their means, and how skilfully and successfully they used them.

The Jacobins revile the old administrations and boast of the new rulers. Try both by this fair test, BY THEIR DEEDS. The federal administrations found *every thing* to do, and *nothing* to do with. There were debts, but no credit nor revenues. They created both, and in a way extremely beneficial to the United States. The treasury was filled without oppressing the people. The Creditors accepted *less* than their full demand, and on terms that *they deemed fair*. The debt was not *made*, nor *augmented*, for the sake of a corrupt influence. It was not made *more*, as the vile Jacobins alledge, but *less*; and some of *their own party* in Congress affected to dislike Mr. Hamilton's plan, because they said it was *less* than the Creditors could rightfully claim! This fact, so confounding to the lying claims of Jacobin merit, is proved by the journals of the yeas and nays in Congress. The Federal Administrations also provided for the common defence and general welfare. They *established* justice, they endeavored to form a more perfect union, and, in one word, to carry into effect all that the *preamble* of the Constitution has ordained and made the duty of government.

A new set of men have come in. What were their *duties?* Certainly the preamble of the Constitution has pointed them out. What were their *means?* Most ample; a treasury overflowing, an orderly, honest, successful plan of finance, provided by their predecessors, in full operation; a debt existed, that they pretended to be in a hurry to pay, and means to pay it from year to year as fast as the rules of prudence would permit were provided to their hand. For, every one will confess, that very great sums of money, thrown into circulation by extinguishing the public debt, would be an evil. A regular and expected application of the public money was secured by law.

Now how have the Democrats used these prodigious means? Well or ill? They have abolished revenues arising from *luxuries*, and thereby diminished their *means* in pure wantoness, or for the sake of *popularity*. By lessening the revenues they retarded the extinguishment of the public debt. Every one, whether he is sharp-sighted enough to see into a mill stone or not, can see that with a million of dollars a year *less* revenue, the desired work of extinguishing the public debt must inevitably stand still or go on so much the more slowly. They have abolished revenue, and every body expects they have first disabled themselves from paying the debt in order to have on hand an *excuse for not paying it*. Abolishing revenue is the forerunner of *abolishing* debt.

Justice was established:—They have broken up its establishment. The judges and doorkeepers are now on a like footing of *independence*. Mr. Eppes, and the party who formerly proposed to the State certain amendments, which would bring the Constitution down to the miserable condition of the old Confederation, are now in power. Thus, instead of forming "*a more perfect union*," we are in danger of seeing the federal authority made as weak as the Grecian Council of the Amphyctions, and Virginia as domineering as Sparta.

To provide for the *common defence*, they *leave* that they have only *three thousand soldiers!* 1500 or 2000 less than our army was when France threatened to reduce us to the slavery of Venice or Genoa. The reason they assign is, that a standing army is dangerous to liberty. As if 4500 men *would be dangerous* and 3000 *not dangerous* in a state which has a *million* capable of bearing arms. This is very childish talk. But how is the object, mentioned in the Constitution, of providing for the national defence accomplished? France is what Rome was, and if she sends a great army of blacks and whites to Louisianna, we shall need *some* "national defence." If *economy* stops at 3000 men, *prudence* would scarcely stop at 4500! In every point of strength and preparation for a hostile neighbor or invading foe, we are weak indeed. The first year of active war would kill off twenty thousand raw militia, expend more than all our present stock of warlike stores, & ensue the *continuance* of a war a year or two at least longer than it would be, if we were prepared for war. A powerful state, that is *ready* for war will *avoid* war. This policy is not in credit without our six-penny politicians. Our armed ships are decaying as fast as time and the worms can destroy them.

Read once more, the preamble of the Constitution, and determine from facts, which we are told will not lie, but which we know often give testimony in vain, which of the two Administrations has best answered the constitutional purposes:

The *Preamble*.—"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a *more perfect union establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and to secure the Blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity*, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America."

"Of forming a more perfect union, providing for the common defence and general welfare, of establishing justice, and of taking the steps that will transmit liberty to our posterity"—which has had the best means and made the most skilful and faithful use of them? In a word, which is to be preferred WASHINGTON or JEFFERSON?

On this simple point, freed from all new matter or needless perplexity, let the Federalist and Jacobins join issue.

From the (Philad.) TRUE AMERICAN.

SIR,

If this subject merits your approbation, you will, when opportunity offers, insert it in your paper, you will very much oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

On Prejudice, and the Spirit of Party.

PREJUDICE, strictly speaking, implies the adoption of an opinion *previous* to the act of reasoning; but in common language it is frequently used in a more enlarged sense.

I would define Prejudice to be the maintaining of opinions, without being able to assign any sufficient reasons for them; and without being able to controvert the arguments which refute those opinions.

It may perhaps be objected to this definition, that there are some men of plain good sense and sound judgment, who nevertheless, are unable to express themselves either in speech or writing; and who, consequently, cannot support their own opinions, nor controvert those of their opponent.

To this I reply, that if a man's opinions *are* founded on arguments, he must certainly know those arguments that produced his conviction.

And if his opinions *are not* founded on arguments, they must be founded on prejudice. The act of simply expressing our thoughts is one thing, eloquence is another: an argument may be equally forcible, although destitute of all the ornaments of eloquence.

It is however, undeniable, that when men, unaccustomed to speaking, enter into real controversy, their minds are generally so discomposed by this unusual employment, that their ideas do not flow in their usual train, and many necessary arguments do not present themselves at the time they are wanted. Want of ready memory also may frequently incapacitate a man from calling up all his arguments. But allow any man to have frequent conversation, at his full leisure with a friend before whom he is under no constraint, & it will before long be discovered, whether he supports his opinions by sound arguments however deficient he may be in good language. If neither in this way nor by writing, a man may be able to make his arguments intelligible to others, I fancy it will generally be found that they are equally so to himself, and that his ideas are vague and confused.

Prejudice is frequently detected by finding a person extremely ready to admit an *abstract* proposition, when he does not know the application of it; and nevertheless, vehemently denying the very same proposition, when it is applied to certain persons, parties, nations, or circumstances; although no sufficient reason of such exception to the general rule can be assigned.

In enquiring into the causes of this perversion of the reasoning faculty, this disease of the mind, called Prejudice, the chief we can assign, seem to be *interest, education*, and *long habit*.

Interest, by inducing the mind to dwell constantly on the arguments which support a favorite opinion, gives them at length, by frequent meditation, a strength and importance, which their own intrinsic value by no means entitles them to. At the same time, all arguments which oppose this favorite opinion, as they give some degree of uneasiness, are either banished as much as possible from the mind, or else industriously extenuated and weakened; the latter are generally avoided, or slightly considered; the former eagerly sought after. Nothing gives more force to this reasoning than the common observation, that a man's opinions may frequently be discovered by the books which he delights in, and his party by the newspaper which he reads. Were *truth* his sole and sincere pursuit; and were he not more anxious to obtain supports to his favorite opinions, than to apply himself impartially to this pursuit, his conduct would indeed be very different; he would not thus industriously seek means to warp his own judgment, and to fill his mind with error. I have met with many such persons: I have heard them with much confidence, censure authors, whom I found they had never read and of whose writing they appeared to be extremely ignorant; I have heard them expend plentiful abuse on the doctrines of books, when, in fact, those books contained no such doctrines: and I have known them deliver opinions and criticize measures, when it appeared that they were extremely ignorant of the common and public facts, upon which alone, the propriety or impropriety of those measures and those opinions could be decided. The evident cause of all this was, that they were versed only in the facts and arguments on one side of the question, that it was irksome to them to consult the sources from whence they might hear all the evidences on the other side; and in respect to what evidences they had heard, they were more anxious to weaken than to weigh them.

Although late times have furnished me with more opportunities of seeing such things, yet I do not mean to limit these observations to any party or to any subject. I have met with the same in religious, political and philosophical controversies. R. M. C.

BALTIMORE, December 19.

Arrived, schr. Mariner, Weeks, 20 days from Cape Francois. Left there, 27th Nov. ship Henry, Venn, of this port; Flying Fish, Shocka, of do; schr. Sophia, Driscoll, do; brig Viper, Chamberlin, do; schr. Nymph Hodskis, do; Betsey, Hays, do; brig Betsey, Chatfield, do; cleared.

Sailed in company with brig Sally, Todd, of and for this port. The schooner Citizen, Slaughter, of this port in entering the harbor of Cape Francois, struck on the reef, and was very much beaten against the rocks, and will eventually be lost. Captain W. rendered them every assistance in his power, in saving what part of the cargo they could. Spoke nothing on the passage. Captain W. confirms the disastrous accounts received in Philadelphia via New-York from Cape Francois.

Our correspondent writes "I have nothing to inform you of more than you must have heard ere this—General Rochambeau, has arrived here from Port au Prince, and taken the command in chief. There is now off this harbor 12 or 15 sail of ships, and transports, direct from Marseilles—but it is said they will go against port Liberty, in order to dislodge the brigands from that quarter, and retake the town, then to proceed to Port au Prince, as there appears to be no brigands there. P. S. There has been much cannonading heard this morning towards Port au Prince, and it is supposed that the fleet that appeared off this harbor some days since has been ordered there to retake that place, which will be done with ease. No doubt they will send the troops on the back, and their shipping on the front, in order to prevent the town from being burnt, part of the fleet have since arrived."

NORFOLK, December 16.

Arrived the schooner Clotilda, capt. Cutchings, 20 days from St. Barthelomews. The sch'r Father and Sons, Owens, and sch'r Hope, Lambert, from Madeira, sailed the same day, bound to Norfolk.

Arrived the Shepherdess, capt. Wills, from London. Dec. 6, spoke the ship Augusta, 42 days out from Baltimore, bound to Liverpool.

Arrived the ship Juno, capt. Owens 64 days from Cadiz.

Arrived the schooner Dwyer, captain Chamberlain from Jamaica.

The ship Ritson sailed from London for this port the 16th Oct. The ship Cato, Freeman, arrived at Falmouth the 20th Oct. from this port.

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23.

COMMUNICATION.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE EXAMINED.

AFTER what has been said, we are led to a consideration of the remainder of this herculean mass of Presidential condescension. In regard to Tripolitan affair, he observes that "a reinforcement" was ordered; this I believe to be uncertain, and I believe we shall prove to the contrary. In the first place the ships of the 2d Squadron destined for this service were merely a relief to those of the 1st Squadron which returned home, and are now in the harbor of Potomac; we are led to believe this when we consider the capture made by a Tripolitan cruiser, as well as from the information we have obtained by a well written letter lately published in most of the papers, stating the wants of vessels stationed at a particular place, which would thereby "effectually" secure our Mediterranean trade. Mr. Jefferson however being so little acquainted with military affairs, though obliged *ex officio* to notice them in his communications might have, without exciting surprise, mistaken the term "*Reinforcement*" as applied and understood by Military men, for "relief;" the capture of one of our vessels indicates that no reinforcement was sent, any thing that the message may represent to the contrary notwithstanding. He tells us also that four Americans are still prisoners—"unless exchanged under an agreement formerly made with the Bashaw." More than three months ago this capture was known; yet all that Mr. President can tell Congress about his fellow citizens, slaves to the Barbarians, is, that they "remain prisoners, unless exchanged" &c. There is not a negro in the State of Virginia but could have given Congress the same (if it may be so termed) information. After the capture, it did not require five days to ascertain the fact, whether the Bashaw intended to comply with the agreement entered into, and Mr. Jefferson I have no doubt was made acquainted, at the same time, that the capture was make known to him; that the Bashaw did disregard his agreement; and it is presumed he deemed it more favorable to his system of economy, to protract as long as possible, the payment of their ransom, which would embarrass his views and tend to create "fiscal exactions."

It appears curious, that the particulars of a contract already made are not "in a state for communication." It may or may not be so, but it is certainly an aukward piece of information.

The department of finance presents a spectacle seldom witnessed, and could we be led to a belief of the reality of his assertions, they could not be surprising. The plans formed by the wisdom of the late administration, left Mr. Jefferson and his party nothing more to do than pursue them to the attainment of an extinguishment of the debt, though gradually, and without infringing solemn contracts. The means by which nine millions of debt has been paid were furnished to their hand, and the boast which is made may, for the moment, serve the cause of popularity.—Its duration, however, I confidently premise will be but short; one fact will serve to shew that they are ripping open the Goose, and the Golden Eggs will soon be gone, the folly of selling the Bank Stock is too obvious; a fund that produced ten per cent ought never to have been parted with, it ought rather to have been encreased; it afforded the means of extinguishing its first cost and would moreover have always afforded in cases of emergency a certain resource, nevertheless it suited present purposes, and two ends were answered; the first to assure some eclat among the vulgar and ignorant; the second and most important, is to impoverish the country in every possible manner so as to induce the next administration should it be other than their own, (which God of his mercy grant even under accumulated difficulties may be) to resort to those un-

popular modes, which ſecured the wiſhes of the preſent party for ſupporting the honor and credit of the country. It is impoſſible that any other object could have been in view; the wickedneſs therefore as well as baſeneſs of this mad ſcheme fully ſhews the lengths to which the party is driven; for my part I do not believe that five millions and one half of "principal" could have been extinguiſhed without a breach of faith on the part of the Government. Compromiſes may have been effected with the creditors in ſome inſtances, but ſhould this be the caſe it evidently ſhews a want of confidence. We ſhall no doubt ſhortly hear how far our foreign engagements have been complied with under the Treaſury regulations; yet the impolicy of allowing the appointment of an agent when it is found unneceſſary to uſe the authority, proves at once that the ſubject was not well underſtood, or that they were deceived in the *benefits expected* to reſult from the meaſure.

The receipts of the Government are not leſs than under the late adminiſtration for the very reaſon which was aſſigned before, that the operation of the act repealing the internal taxes as yet could have no effect, of courſe the brag that "we are able without a direct tax, without internal taxes" (pray what is the difference between a direct tax or internal taxes, it ſmells ſtrongly of preſumption; to criticize on the writings of Mr. Jefferſon, nevertheleſs, I ſhould like to be told what is the difference) "and without borrowing," and thereby emancipate our "poſterity from that mortal banker." A few queſtions may here be properly aſked, and the anſwers if candidly and honeſtly given, muſt prove to every unprejudiced mind, that the haſty ſtep taken by Mr. Jefferſon is unworthy of the Preſident of the United States.

Did the proceeds of the direct tax, (a meaſure new and attended with innumerable diſſiulties in carrying it into effect) amount to the ſum expended by General Waſhington in ſuppreſſing the whiſkey inſurrection?

Who created that inſurrection? the very men who can now boaſt of diſpenſing with the means neceſſarily reſorted to for defeating their treacherous and treaſonable ſchemes.

The inconſiſtencies already noticed are ſufficient for the preſent; I ſhall therefore cloſe theſe remarks with one or two obſervations. All communications from the Preſident, eſpecially thoſe by ſpecial meſſage, ought to contain information not vague, but explicit and clear. How far this object has been attained by the communication before us, I leave to the deciſion of every honeſt mind. We find little elſe than conjectures intermingled with uncertainties and doubts; how can Congreſs legiſlate upon ſuch a communication? in fine, it is merely a ſcheme to draw forth ſome fulſome congratulations, which probably will be found contained in as unmeaning terms.

A VIRGINIAN.

Friends of the People—We yeſterday indulged in a few obſervations, with a view to explain what is really and truly the object of that deſcription of men, known among us for their perpetual canting about the *friends of the people*, the *good patriots*; phraſes very naturally borrowed from the new-fangled vocabulary of the French revolution. There, every blood ſtained villain begins with calling himſelf *le bon patriot, un ami du peuple*—the *good patriot, friend of the people*; L'Egalite, Danton, Marat, Robeſpiere, and a hoſt more were all, all *good patriots and friends of the people*.

Extravagant profeſſions of love and friendſhip for *the people* have been the cloak with which demagogues and uſurpers, in every age of the world have attempted to cover their real deſigns, and they have but too well ſucceeded. The wide extent of antiquity furniſhes continual examples of this truth, and our own country, alas! is not, we fear, deſigned to afford an honorable exception. We have our *friends of the people*, and ſometimes, to vary the expreſſion, the *man of the people*, as all others have had; and we hardly dare, flatter ourſelves the deluſion will be perceived here, more than elſewhere, till we have advanced too far in the road to ruin, to be able to retrace our fatal ſteps.—To the number of inſtances which our own hiſtory furniſhes, we have now another to add.

By the conſtitution of Maryland no man can be elected Governor of the State, who has not been a reſident for five ſucceſſive years next preceding the election. It ſeems Mr. Mercer removed from Virginia to Maryland in January 1799 and not before, but that he was elected as Governor of Maryland in November 1801, not quite *three years* after his removal from Virginia; the federaliſts oppoſed his election on this ground and diſputed it afterwards, he however was elected notwithſtanding the objection and continues to hold the office laughing at all the ineffectual remonſtrances of his opponents. This gentleman is alſo one of your good *friends of the people*, the *man of their choice*.—The laſt Frederick-Town Herald contains the following queries.

"1. Pray, Mr. Mercer, did you not live in the ſtate of Virginia at the end of the year 1798? or did you in fact change your reſidence till January 1799?

2. Were you not elected Governor of Maryland in November 1801, not quite *three years* after their removing from Virginia into this ſtate?

3, If ſo how do you juſtify your appointment under our conſtitution, which provides that no perſon can be eligible as Governor unleſs a "a reſident in the ſtate *five years next preceding the election*?

(N. Y. Evn. Poſt.)

From the National Ægis.

"We have noticed a paragraph in the *Gazette of the United States*, ſigned "a Citizen of Berkſhire," relative to a communication which was republiſhed in the Aurora, from the National Ægis', of "Sept. 1ſt, entitled Federal Conſiſten-"cy." It is true the name of "Theodore Sedgwick" was inſerted on the republication of the piece in the Aurora. It is equally true that neither his name, or any other, was introduced, as it firſt appeared in the Ægis. It is alſo true that he *was not the perſon* alluded to by the author of that communication; but a Gentleman reſiding in a different County, who cannot have failed to apply it to himſelf.

"We conſider this explanation as an act of juſtice to the character of the Hon. Mr. Sedgwick, for which we have the higheſt reſpect. We leave the Editor of the Aurora to explain for himſelf, this ſingular mutilation of the piece extracted from the Ægis."

The above paragraph contains a pill for Duane; we think he will take it with ſomewhat of a wry face, but his readers will never hear of it; it is a darling maxim with him, and his coadjutor Cheetham, never to correct a miſtake. The latter has indeed, once or twice, attempted it, but in ſo aukward a manner, that moſt of his his readers have been a loſs to know whether his paragraph was intended as a correction or confirmation. Do the public begin to perceive the difference with which the news-papers on both ſides are conducted, when in the hands of theſe unprincipled foreigners, & when in thoſe of native Americans? And how long will they beſtow patronage on the former to the neglect of the latter? But it is a branch of the Jacobin doctrines of the day to foſter aliens and let citizens periſh; to profeſs a philanthropy for the whole human race, black, white and yellow, but to feel the moſt perfect indifference for thoſe with whom we are connected by the ties of friendſhip or blood. Thus ſays Godwin, it is unjuſt for a man to feel a ſuperior affection for his own wife and children, univerſal philanthrophy ought to reign in every boſom, and a foreigner of whom we never heard before, ought to be as dear to us the firſt moment we ſet eyes on him as the friend who mwe had been accuſtomed to *wear in our hearts' core.* *ibid*

THE firm, energetic, yet reſpectful tone in which the Kentucky Legiſlature have memorialized the Preſident and Congreſs. ſtrongly implies their expectation that goverment will enforce by prompt and deciſive meaſures, the right of Depoſit at New Orleans, which the Spaniſh intendant has by an unwarrantable and ſcandalous breach of treaty recently deprived us of. The impracticability of obtaining timely redreſs by negociation, of this unexampled outrage on our rights, would fully and completely juſtify us in reſorting to that expedient which is the ultimatum of aggrieved and injured nations. In ſuch a criſis, delay ſeems pregnant with the moſt fatal conſequences to the union, and the moral impoſibility of reſtraining the inhabitants of the Weeſtrn Country from enforcing their rights, will in its various tendencies and effects be among the moſt alarming and evinces the unavoidable neceſſity of giving way to a torrent, which only requires to be conducted with prudence and wiſdom. Poul. D. Adv.

THE MISTAKE.

A CROP, Democratique, all cloſely ſhorn,
Went to a Barber's ſhop one Sunday morn;
Mid ranks of Wigs he took his ſeat, to learn
Some Barber's news, and wait his ſhaving turn.
Up came old Gauger with his flowing wig,
White as a cauliflower, but twice as big,—
And peering round, for he was almoſt blind,
A vacant block-ſtand for his wig to find,
He chanc'd, ſad hap, his periwig to pop
Upon the nut-brown head of knowing Crop.
Up bounc'd the blade, and ſwore, and flounc'd about,
"Od, demme—demme Sir, I'll call ye out."—
Quick as light-horſeman vaults into the ſaddle,
Did Gauger's ſpectacles his noſe beſtraddle,
For much he ſtar'd to ſee his old wig walk,
Swear ſo, and ſo undutifully talk;
But ſoon as ever the miſtake he ſpied,
The good old man, quite out of breath replied,
"Your feelings, Sir, I did not mean to ſhock,
"Indeed, indeed, I took you for a block,
THRUM.

For the ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

WINTER.

COLD Winter has come with bold Boreas in train,
The ſtreams are congeal'd, and deſpoiled the plain;
The flocks are confin'd to the fold:
All loudly proclaim his chill preſence around,
From the grove to the ſnow bird that hops on the ground,
As though it was proof againſt cold.

The daughters of gaity ſmile on his face,
'Tis their ſeaſon for pleaſure—taſte, beauty and grace,
In the ball room moſt haply unite;
And the maid of the village happy as they,
Array'd in her homeſpun, is wrapt in the ſleigh,
Nor ſighs for a greater delight.

The victims of ſorrow, too hail his return,
'Tis a ſolace to ſee nature languiſh and mourn,
To droop like their deſolate hearts,
For the loud pelting hail, when drove by the wind,
Is the muſic they love; it accords with the mind,
And ſomething like pleaſure imparts.

Not ſo the poor widow, ſhe ſhrinks from the ſtorm,
With little to cheriſh her infants, or warm,
Unlike to the days that have paſt,
When he, her protector, her comfort, her ſtay,
Still cheered his home, at the cloſe of the day,
And ſhut out the pitileſs blaſt.

And miſery's offſpring, the wretchedly poor,
Where want, the pale vagrant, ſtands guard at the door,
The approach of December muſt dread;
Inured to hardſhips, inured to woe,
With ſcarcely a ſhelter to keep out the ſnow,
They creep to a half covered bed.

Yet, ſome poſſeſs wealth and can treaſure it by,
Or laviſh on trifles to pleaſe but the eye,
Unfeeling, alas, as they are,
What would comfort the hearts of the feeble and old,
The orphan & widow, unus'd to the cold,
But think they have nothing to ſpare.
Alexandria, Dec. 18.

BOTANY BAY.

Such is the improving ſtate of this colony, that a man juſt returned from tranſportation to a village near Halifax, in Yorkſhire, (England) having ſerved his time, is preparing to go to Botany-bay, with his wife and children. He was tranſported for ſheepſtealing, and went to return thanks to his proſecutor, for being the means of ſending him to the only country where he could ever do any good.

EPILEPSY.

A few days ago, a woman paſſing along the ſtreets of Bordeaux, was ſuddenly attacked with a fit of epilepſy, having at the moment a child of ſix months old in her arms. Such a diſtreſſing ſituation ſpeedily attracked a crowd of ſpectators, who were however, unable to yield the woman any relief. At that moment, a young ſailor breaking through the crowd, called for ſome grains of rough ſalt, which he forced into the woman's mouth. This immediately had the effect of reſtoring the woman's ſenſation and ſpeech, her convulſions were at once put a ſtop to. The young man, who had been at Madagaſcar, ſaid, that he there ſaw this remedy applied to perſons in the epilepſy, with wonderful ſucceſs.

[Scotch Paper.]

CHARITY SERMON.

AT the requeſt of the Brethren of Alexandria Lodge, No. 22, a CHARITY SERMON will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Muir, in the Preſbyterian Meeting-Houſe, on Sunday next, 26th inſt.

☞ *THE Alexandria Dancing Aſſemblies will commence on Tueſday the 4th day of Jan. 1803, at Mr. Gadſby's Hotel. Subſcribers are requeſted to pay their Subſcriptions to Mr. Gadſby, Treaſurer.*

G. DENEALE,
T. CLAGGETT,
W. H LYLES,
J. H. HOOE,
G. W. CRAIK,
J. C. HERBERT,
} *Managers.*

POSTPONEMENT.

The Sale of Books adverti ſed to take place this evening, at my Auction Room, is poſtponed till Monday evening next, at 5 o'clock.

THOMAS PATTEN.

Dec. 23.

Juſt received and for Sale, by
R. T. HOOE & CO.
Freſh Raiſins, in jars & boxes,
Figs, in kegs, & Almonds, in frails,
Lemons and Oranges, in boxes.
Dec. 23. d3t

M'KNIGHT & STEWART,
Have juſt received, per Captain Elwood, from Philadelphia,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies' Kid & Morocco Shoes,
Embroidered and plain, with high and ſpring heels, together with a neat aſſortment of Silver Trimmings, conſiſting of Fringe, Edgings, Lace, Cord, Bullion, Spangles, &c.
Dec. 23. d3t

FOR SALE,
A likely MULATTO GIRL,
between fifteen and ſixteen years of age, accuſtomed to wait in the houſe. Enquire of the Printer hereof.
Dec. 23. d3t

Juſt received and for Sale, by the Subſcriber,

Roſe Blankets, 6-4 to 10,	Combs, of all dimenſions,
Red, green and blue backing Baize,	Red Sealing Wax,
Swanſdown,	Powder Horns, 4, 8, 12, 16 oz.
Lionſkin coatings twilled,	Shaving Bruſhes,
Velveteen, very fine	Powder Bags,
Razors,	Net Night Caps,
Backgamon Boards, complete,	Steel Snuffers,
Rouge, all ſorts,	Plate Bruſhes,
Ivory Combs, all ſizes,	Shoe Strings,
Corkſcrews, neweſt ſort,	Queen's Garters,
Tooth Bruſhes,	Silk Purſes,
Milk of Roſes,	Do Watch Chains,
Aſſorted Eſſences,	Powder Knives,
Snuffer Trays, neweſt faſhions,	Spaniſh Wool,
Shaving Baſons,	Nutmeg Graters,
The beſt London Blacking,	Gilt & black Sleeve Buttons,
Packwood's Strops & Paſte,	Court Plaſter,
	Bodkins,
	Watch Keys,
	Black & red Lead Pencils,
	Suſpenders, low & high priced,

With a moſt elegant Aſſortment of the Derbyſhire Spar in ſugar baſons, Cream Euir, Egg Cups, &c. &c.

Likewiſe, for Sale,
MUFFS & TIPPETS,
With an elegant aſſortment of
Fur Trimmings,
Black Bear, Silver Bear, Croſs Fox, Red Fox, Ruſſian White Fox, Canadian Martin, Martin Throate, Peruvian Martin Spaniſh Chenchello, black Ruſſia Jenet, Silver Wolfe, do. Fox, do. Angola, Orange Angola; ſable, ſilver gray, black-ſpotted, ladies' Mocoſons.

-ALSO-
A few doz. of WADDING.

The above goods have all been manufactured within three months; they are of the neweſt faſhions and at the moſt reduced prices, at the ſtore at col. Gilpin's dwelling-houſe, on King ſtreet.

THOMAS P. PEARCE.

N. B. The higheſt price given for all kinds of Furs.

Dec. 23. d3teoth

FOR SALE,

THE LOT with the HOUSE thereon, at the South-east corner of Cameron and Alfred Streets, late the Property of Thomas Richards.---Also, several vacant LOTS adjoining thereto on Alfred Street, between Cameron and King Streets. The House is pleasantly situated and in good order for the Accommodation of a Family.---If not sold before the 1st of November, it will then be rented.

WILLIAM CRAIK.

Sept. 30. 1wtf.

A WAREHOUSE for SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from William Hunter, Sen. deceased, to the subscriber bearing date the 9th day of February, in the year 1791, duly recorded in the court of Fairfax County, made to secure the payment of four hundred and fifty Pounds three shillings & sixpence, lawful money, of Virginia, due unto John Hopkins, with legal interest from the date of said deed, will be sold at Public Auction, for ready money, to the highest and best bidder, on Wednesday the 26th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee-House, in the town of Alexandria,

All that frame Warehouse, situated on the west side of Union Street and built on part of the wharf sold by John Allison to Wm. Hunter, jun. The warehouse will be sold without the land whereon it is erected, and the purchaser will of course be bound to remove the house or buy the land of the present proprietor thereof. Those who are inclined to purchase the warehouse may view and examine it upon application to the subscriber.

WM. HODGSON.

Dec. 17 2awds

SHUTZ's *CIRCULATING LIBARY,*

Prince street Alexandria.

BOOKS lent out to read by the year, quarter or month, on moderate terms.

A number of Novels and other publications have just been added to the collection, viz.

Natural Daughter, Juliana Ormeston-Georgina, Generosity, Fatal Follies, Wal, deck Abbey, House of Tynian, Matilda and Elizabeth, Scotch Heiress, Fate of Sedley, Hartley House, Slavery, Court Intrigue, Sailor Boy, Juliet Grenville, Miss Greville, Power of Sympathy, Peggy and Patty, Humphrey Clinker, Bubbled Knights, Minor, Romance of Real Life, Louisa de Bourbon, Life of Kotzebue, Countess Rosenberg's Essays, Tears and Smiles, Rural Tales, &c.

For SALE *at the* LIBRARY,

A QUANTITY OF

Demy Printing Paper, Foolscap, Writing and Letter Paper, by the ream or smaller quantity, glazed Pasteboards, Band Boxes, Playing Cards, and a few boxes Paints.

Dec. 13. 2aw4t

Just received from LISBON, and for SALE by

THOMAS SIMMS,

A few boxes of PORTUGAL ONIONS, of the most extraordinay size and kind that has been seen here. People may be supplied with them by the box, or by the dozen for seed. This being a fine time for setting them, it is an object to procure them immediately.

He has also for Sale, at his store,

English Cheese, Cramberries,
Best Codfish in boxes,
Excellent Firkin Butter, for shipping or family use.

Also to Rent,

That large and commodious

FRAME-HOUSE,

In Queen street, next to Mr. Andrew Fleming's, very convenient for a private family; and also, the House and Bakehouse opposite to the same. Possession may be had immediately.

Likewise, a new HOUSE, in Cameron street close to the Market-House, and a convenient House for a small family. Possession may be had early in next month.

Nov. 25. d

Just received, and for Sale, by

SAMUEL BISHOP

TRAVELS

Into the Interior of

SOUTHERN AFRICA,

In the years 1797 and 1798,

BY JOHN BARROW,

Late Secretary to the Earl of Macartney, and Auditor General of Public Accounts at the Cape of Good Hope

Also,

The POWERS of GENIUS,

A POEM,

BY JOHN BLAIR LINN, A. M.

Second edition, corrected and enlarged.

Dec. 15. d

ADAM LYNN

Has just received,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Jewelry, plated, Japaned & fancy GOODS, of a superior quality, and of the newest Patterns,

CONSISTING OF

Gold Lockets, Rings, Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Watch Keys, Seals; pearl Rings, Bracelets, &c. plated Urns, Tea Pots, Castors, Candlesticks, &c. Japaned Urns; Tea Trays and Bread Baskets; gilt Necklaces, Broaches, Bracelets, Watch Keys, Seals, Chains, &c. Knives & Forks, Penknives, Razors, Scissars; Paints in boxes; marking Types in boxes complete; Snuff Boxes; plated & steel Spurrs.; gold and silver Epauletts; Lace Cord, Thread, Spangles, Purls, silver Thimbles, Tooth Picks & Pencil Cases, with a number other articles,

He has also for Sale,

Watchmakers Materials, and gilt and common Watch Keys, by the dozen, and Crucibles.

He manufactures, as usual, all kinds of Gold and Silver Work, to any pattern.

Nov. 24. dt3eotf.

100 Shares of MARINE STOCK,

For Sale, by

R. B. JAMISON.

ALSO—

Fresh Currants and Raisins in kegs and boxes.

December 7. eo1m

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER intending shortly to embark for Europe, hereby gives Notice, that he has appointed Anthony Crease and John M'Iver his Attornies, and that they are duly authorized to transact his business in his absence.

RICHARD VEITCH.

Nov. 12. 1aw

TO BE LET,

THE brick house, on Prince-street, now in the possession of Mrs. Alexander near the corner of Pitt-Street. Possession to be given on the 15th of this month—apply to Mrs. Fletcher, or to

THOS. PATTEN.

Dec. 8. d

COTTOM & STEWART

Have just received a large and general assortment of

BOOKS

In the different branches of Literature.

Also,

ALMANACS

For 1803,

With a general assortment of

Dr. Church's Patent Medicines,

Which they offer wholesale or retail to the public at very reduced prices.

DANIEL SMITH,

At his Manufactory in Union street, makes and has on Hand,

Cut Nails and flooring Brads, of a superior quality, which he offers for Sale by the cask, at the following prices:

20d. 12d. and 10d. Nails at 8d. per lb.
8d. do. at 8½d. do.
6d. do. at 9½d. do.
4d. do. at 10½d. do.
3d. do. at 11½d. do.
20d. 12d. & 10d. flooring Brads at 7½d. per lb.
8d. do. at 8d. do.

The retailing Prices are, one penny per lb. higher. He has Sprigs and Tacks of every size, and wide and narrow Hoop Iron for Sale.

December 6. eo3t1aw12t

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD,

At the late Dwelling House of William Richards, deceased, at West-End, on Friday the 24th instant, on six months credit, the Purchaser giving Bond and approved Security,

ALL THE STOCK OF

Horses, Cattle & Household GOODS, of the said deceased.

CALEB RICHARDS, *administrator,*
ELIZABETH ZIMMERMAN.
Administratrix.

Dec. 11. 1aw3t‡

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 18. d

A PROPOSAL

BY SAMUEL BISHOP,

For publishing by Subscription,

LETTERS

ON THE

Elementary Principles

OF

EDUCATION.

By Elizabeth Hamilton,

Author of the "Memoirs of Modern Philosophers," &c.

ON this interesting and highly important Branch of Science, several valuable works have within a few years, been presented to the public, among which the above, as it is the most recent, so is it pre-eminently useful. Led by her subject into an inquiry concerning the nature of the active powers, and intellectual faculties of the human mind, Mrs. Hamilton has developed those powers and faculties with a perspicuity and ability which, while it arrests the attention of those who have most successfully studied these subjects, must render a competent knowledge of them familiar to the most ordinary capacity. The superficiality and frivolity of character engendered by the modern system of education, have been long, and justly, a subject of complaint; but the particular causes by which these serious evils have been produced, were hitherto but imperfectly known, or little attended to: To trace these evils to their source, and to point out the proper remedy, is the ultimate object to which the meritorious efforts of this Author have been directed; and in these efforts she has, it is believed, succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. Such indeed, is the importance of the inquiries which form the subject of this work, and so great the success with which these inquiries have been pursued, that the happiest consequences to society may reasonably be expected to result from the present publication. To all it is interesting in a very high degree, but to mothers of families, and others engaged in the formation of the minds of children and youth, it will prove an acquisition truly invaluable.

The rapid sale of two impressions of this work in England, sufficiently evinces the high estimation in which it is there held: An American edition—equal to, and at little more than half the price of the British edition*—is now offered to the patronage of the American public by whom its merits will, doubtless, be justly appreciated.

[*An Extract from the above Work.*]

"From most of the writers on education it "would appear, that it is only to people of rank "and fortune that education is a matter of any "importance. By such alone can the systems "that are generally proposed, be adopted. To "such, therefore, must we believe them to be "exclusively addressed. To make fine ladies "and finished gentlemen forms no part of my "plan, which has for its object the subjection of "the passions, the direction of the affections, and "the cultivation of the faculties that are common "to the whole human race."

* The price of the British edition, is fifteen shillings, Sterling, in boards.

CONDITIONS.

I. *The Work shall be comprised in two Duodecimo volumes, of about 450 pages each, & shall be printed in the best manner, on a fine Paper, and new Type.*

II. *The price will be one Dollar per volume in boards, payable on delivery.*

*** *A very considerable number of Copies being already subscribed for, the work shall be put to Press, and finished without delay.*

☞ *Subscriptions received by the Publisher*

KENNITH MATHESON,

Has removed to the store lately occupied by Mr. James Porter, and has for Sale.

25 Hhds. first quality Barbadoes Sugar.

10 Pipes Holland Gin, of a superior quality.

A few Puncheons 4th and 5th proof Jamaica Spirits.

N. B. Maryland Tobacco & Flour purchased.

Dec. 17. d2w

For SALE, or RENT,

THE STORE I have occupied for sometime past, situated on Prince street, opposite Col. Hooe's. There is no stand in town more eligible or better calculated for carrying on an extensive wet or dry Good Business. The Cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of Flour.—Twenty-five hundred barrels may be stowed upon the Premises without any inconvenience to the occupant. For terms apply to

WILLIAM OXLEY.

December 7. eo

WM. GROVERMAN,

Offers his services to the public a

Broker & in the Commission line.

Notes and Checks discounted. Punctuality and secrecy may be relied on.

Nov. 25. 2a1wm

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

R. & J. GRAY

Have lately received an Assortment of valuable BOOKS *in the different Branches of* LITERATURE *and* SCIENCE, *chiefly of the best London editions, & a number of them in elegant Binding, which added to their former stock, form altogether the best assortment of Books ever offered for sale in Alexandria. The following are a part of those lately received, and which are not contained in their Catalogue:*

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